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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. The military academy is in KALININ (35°55' E/56°52'N), Kalinin Oblast, not far from the bazaar (sketch 1).
2. The main building, a brick structure with a gabled roof and a white front was comprised of the following sections (sketch 2):

Part a: Seven-stories. Clubroom and room for medical personnel on ground-floor. Offices for generals and high-ranking officers on other floors.

part b: Three stories. Library and photographic section on ground floor. Rooms for generals and an instruction-room on second floor.

Part c: Three stories. Quarters for about 60 officer students on ground floor. Instruction-rooms on second floor.

Part d: Three-story building having:

An instruction-room with a turbine on a concrete pedestal (sketch 3). An instruction-room with instruments covered with cloths and on the wall two photographs each reproducing a jet plane (sketch 4). As a fellow PW was ordered to frame the photographs, source had a good look at them. An instruction-room with a six-cylinder Studebaker engine. Officer students were seen practicing disassembling and assembling engine parts. An instruction-room with an aircraft engine: In-line engine, 5x3 feet, with two-bladed propeller (metal) with reinforced hub. Cylinder in diesel, jacked up on block.

A room with one large and two small lathes, an electric hand drill and a drill press. All machines were of German origin. A small instruction-room without instruments.

A cloakroom.

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Part e: Three-stories. Lavatories and cloakrooms on ground floor. Four instruction-rooms, without instruments, and offices on the second floor.

3. The firing range, about 330x1,000 feet, had a concrete blind on both sides.
4. A new building, 15x33x65 feet, whose fitting was not completed, was beside the firing range. The concrete walls, about 16 inches thick, were reinforced with iron hoops and strong concrete pillars. The ceiling and floor were made of concrete. There was a sub-ceiling, about six inches thick, made of a layer of planks, a layer of sand and an asphalt surface. The underside of the sub-ceiling had an asbestos sheathing with a sheet steel cover. The windows were shut from the outside by about 20-mm iron plates, tightened by asbestos plates. The door could also be hermetically closed by iron plates. An air compressor with a Siemens engine was set up in the building. An iron piping, about 10 inches in diameter, led from the air compressor to an iron boiler, about five feet in diameter and seven feet high, and from this to three more boilers, each about 32 inches in diameter and three feet high, then to a lying boiler, about 20 inches in diameter and eight feet long. The boilers had about 30-mm walls and screwed iron covers. A tractor of US make (without wheels) was being installed in front of the building. Inside the building was an iron structure of rails, about 3x3x3 feet, on which was a light metal table on swinging arms. The purpose of the installation was not determined.
5. Four five-story dwellings for the officer instructors were east of the main building. The easternmost building was for 18 generals, chiefs of the individual instruction units. The heating system for all academy buildings was inside the building and a high brick chimney in front.
6. The instruction personnel was comprised of 18 generals and about 150 officers, ranking from second lieutenant to colonel.
7. The courses were attended by an average of 800 to 1,200 officers, ranking from second lieutenant to colonel. In case the classes were particularly large, participants were quartered in tents in the yard of the Russian Barracks Building. This building block had two three-story 16x65-foot brick buildings and was on the Red Square in the center of the town, close to the central post office. The academy guard personnel of about 200 men, wearing red service color without numbers, were quartered there. The officer students belonged to all branches of service.
8. Courses:
 - a. Air Force courses: An average of about 60 participants in each six-month course. Some of the students were stationed at the airfield for flight training (as stated by students). The students were given theoretical instruction in the instruction-rooms on the installed turbine, the aircraft engine and the instruments whose types could not be determined. Chief of the course was an air force general. Three colonels and a first lieutenant were instructors. The administrative staff was Air Force 1st Lt GRIGOREV, to [REDACTED].

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b. Motor transport training course: Average strength from 100 to 120 officers in the six month-course. A general was the chief of the course, field officers and captains were instructors. Instruction was given on motor vehicles of various types of which the following were available:

Passenger cars: Opel Admiral, Opel Kadett, Opel P 4, Opel Olympia, Audi, Wanderer, Horch 8, Mercedes, US Ford, Chrysler, Buick, Moskvich, Zis 151, Pobeda, Zis 152.

Motorcycles: Harley with and without sidecar, BMW with and without sidecar (former German military model), BMW of Soviet make, DKV 200 cubic centimeters piston displacement and larger model, MSU, DKV 125 cubic centimeters piston displacement.

Trucks: Buissing Diesel, Studebaker, Ford, Chevrolet two- and three-axle, Dodge Willys jeep, two Ford busses, Zis obsolescent model, Zis new model, Ford of Soviet make, Molotov.

The academy had about 300 motor vehicles. Driving practices started from the academy's gas station, called GKS, on the highway to MOSCOW. Practical instruction was given on the motor, including assembly and disassembly of engine parts. Work was done on lathes in the instruction-room.

c. Administrative courses: Strength about 200 officers in the short course. Chief of the course was a general; the instructors were officers ranking from captain to colonel. Instruction was given in the handling of field kitchens, field bakeries, horse tending, maintenance of motor vehicles, storage of food stuffs, kitchen and administrative services.

d. Interpreter courses: Strength about 300 officers. Duration of course from three to six months. Instructors were a general, several field officers and captains as well as male and female civilian interpreters. German, French and English were taught. (Source inferred this from inscriptions on the blackboards and paper slips found in the wastepaper baskets)

e. Firing range: Instruction was given on various weapons. Source could recognize the weapons when hauling them to the range. The following types were remembered:

Infantry guns of Soviet make, carbine 98 k, pistols, submachine gun with round drum magazine and curved butt, German submachine gun with box magazine and folding butt, machine gun 42, machine gun 15, light machine gun of Soviet make with disk-shaped magazine and stock. The civilian personnel of the academy, including the women, were trained in firing guns and submachine guns.

9. The so-called new academy was a new seven-story building, about 100 x 200 feet, which was being constructed by PWs, only the framework being completed. [REDACTED] was in the building.

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Comment:

- a. The Kalinin academy is probably a military school for advanced

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officer training.

b. The school is obviously attended by members of all branches of service.

25X1X c. The attached sketches reproducing turbines and aircraft are not valuable from a technical point of view, but show the [REDACTED] on all details seen in the academy.

d. The building described in para 4 possibly serves for the testing crews and weapons committed at low temperature and pressure.

- 4 Annexes:
- (1) KALININ Military Academy
 - (2) Layout of KALININ Military Academy
 - (3) Turbine Seen in Lecture Room of Main Building of KALININ Military Academy
 - (4) Jet Plane Seen on Photograph in KALININ Military Academy

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